

The information presented also seems to be meeting the needs of the readers with 95% saying the Newsletter meets their information needs. The top three reasons for reading the *Newsletter* were The Electronic Library column , The Publications Column, and information about IAMSLIC. In the recent issues the editors have been trying to include more information on aquatic/freshwater topics. We will continue this and try to expand this area. Because the abstracts of the papers presented at the Annual Meeting are now available on the conference Web site, we will no longer be publishing the abstracts in the November issue.

A mailed paper copy is still the preferred way to receive the Newsletter (60%), although over 30% would prefer to have it a in PDF format. We discussed continuing to mail out paper issues, as a benefit of membership, and placing back issues on the Web site. Recent discussions of the Executive Board have included this option for a section on the IAMSLIC web site.

Overall, it appears the IAMSLIC Newsletter is meeting the needs of the members in the format they prefer and no major changes are necessary.

THE EASTERN AFRICAN COASTAL MANAGEMENT DATABASE

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SEACAM is developing the Eastern African Coastal Management Database to meet the need for enhanced, high quality, and timely information sharing on ICZM activities in the region. It will be an easily accessible tool for the region, and an up-to-date source of information on the African Coastal Zone.

The Eastern African Coastal Management Database is a unique source of information on coastal management activities in Eastern Africa. It complements other databases on scientific data or regional scientists.

It will be disseminated on the World Wide Web and in print. It will be text based and geo-referenced with a simple overlay.

Available Information

The Eastern African Coastal Management Database can be searched for:

Critical information on projects, programs, research activities, institutions, practitioners (decision makers, scientists, planners, NGOs etc.), ICZM documents and www-sites within the region.

Access to the database

The database will be accessed through the SEACAM website (www.seacam.com).

Searching for information

After accessing the database, the user can search the information by selecting keywords in the interface or by clicking on maps of the Eastern African countries. The information displayed from the database is about specific projects, programs, research activities, institutions, practitioners, ICZM documents and www-sites within the region.

The key words are categorised as projects, research activities, practitioners, WWW-sites, programs, institutions and bibliography. In addition to countries of the region, sector, type, ecosystem and external support.

The maps of the Eastern African counties facilitate the search for information related to a specific area. A click on the area will display related information.

Users

The Database has been developed to assist policy makers, managers, and everyone who is interested in the activities on the coast of Eastern Africa. The major users include national governments, national and international NGOs, donors, scientific institutions and the private sector.

Updating the database

Accurate, reliable and up-to-date information is the main factor for the success of the database. Users will assist SEACAM in collecting, validating and updating the information in it. They can add information, update or correct existing information directly through the website or by sending to SEACAM a fax, email or letter. The

information is edited into the database after a quality check from the SEACAM webmaster.

The database will be updated frequently and users are invited to check it regularly for new information as well as providing SEACAM with their comments and suggestions they find useful.

What is SEACAM ?

Introduction

In 1996 the Ministers for environment and natural resources from Eastern African met for the Seychelles Conference on ICZM in Eastern Africa to assess successes and failures in ICZM, since the Arusha ICZM Ministerial Conference in 1993 (These meetings were supported by the World Bank/SIDA collaboration on coastal management in Eastern Africa.). In the Seychelles, the countries decided to create a secretariat to assist them to accelerate the implementation of ICZM in the region.

Ten countries* in the region formally established SEACAM in Maputo, Mozambique in October 1997 to work with a variety of coastal stakeholders. A Reference Group, consisting of senior government representatives of the ten countries, select donors and other regional coastal management organisations, was formed to guide the Secretariat.

SEACAM's objective

To assist the Eastern African coastal countries to implement and coordinate coastal management activities in the region following up on the Arusha Resolution and the Seychelles Statement on Integrated Coastal Zone Management.

Approach

Recognizing the large number of coastal management issues facing the region and the new secretariat's limited capacity, the Reference Group and SEACAM decided to focus on information sharing and capacity building assistance to the Eastern African countries in five priority areas:

- Capacity building of local NGOs;
- Database of: (i) ICZM programs, projects and activities; and (ii) institutions and individuals;
- Environmental assessment training in tourism and coastal aquaculture;

- Public sector management; and
- Sustainable financing of coastal management programs.

SELF-CIRCULATION: IS IT APPROPRIATE FOR YOUR LIBRARY?

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ABSTRACT: This poster describes some of the options available for patron assisted circulation within libraries and discusses the cost of each option. Some innovative suggestions for small or one-person libraries using an OPAC are also included.

Marine laboratory libraries are usually available to their patrons 24 hours per day, but the hours during which staff are available to circulate library materials can be quite restrictive. At the Oregon Institute of Marine Biology, a branch of the University of Oregon Library system, we found it politically advantageous to make use of the main campus online public access catalog circulation module. The marine laboratory library is now treated as a branch library rather than simply a departmental collection. Online circulation systems may also be of use for resource sharing because a borrowing library would be able to check the circulation status of an item.

There are several ways in which self-circulation can be implemented. In the case of OIMB, we make use of an Innovative Interfaces Incorporated OPAC to supplement patron-assisted checkout, which is done with the use of circulation cards. Presently, patrons write down the barcode of the item they are checking out. When our system is fully operational, they will use a checkout card in a book pocket that carries a duplicate barcode. With this system, patrons need only sign their name.

In developing our self-circulation system we considered three options (circulation computer and barcode reader are already owned)¹:

Option 1:

- Use III self circulation module and a self-check unit from 3M and duplicate barcodes if necessary
- Cost: \$16,000-28,000² depending on options, and the cost of implementing the III self-circulation module.
- Pros/Cons: Unlike a public library where most users have identical privileges, University libraries may have many different patron types. University of Oregon estimates that 1 in 3 patrons require some sort of intervention on behalf of staff and